

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREGORY W. PHEASANT,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:21-CR-00024-RCJ-CLB

**ORDER**

The United States Attorney for the District of Nevada (“the Government”) charged Gregory Pheasant (“Pheasant”) with three felonies stemming from his alleged failure to use a taillight at night. Pheasant moved to dismiss the action, arguing that the indictment lacks specificity and that the two regulatory charges are unconstitutional. Pheasant also brings a Motion to Suppress, arguing that evidence was collected in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Beyond those arguments, Pheasant contends that the charges should be dismissed, and the evidence should be suppressed because the officers lacked stop and arrest power. For the reasons discussed below, the Court grants the Motion to Dismiss and denies the Motion to Suppress as moot.

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## I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### (A) Parties Involved

This case arises from Pheasant’s interaction with an officer of the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). The BLM is an Interior Department agency established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service. BLM, BLM NATIONAL HISTORY, <https://www.blm.gov/about/history/timeline> (last accessed April 18, 2023). Nevada is a large state, but most of the land is managed by the BLM. (ECF No. 59 at 2 ¶ 8-9). More specifically, the BLM manages over 48 million acres of land in the state, which amounts to 63% of the state. *See* BLM, BLM NEVADA HISTORY, <https://www.blm.gov/about/history/history-by-region/nevada> (last accessed April 16, 2023).

The BLM, through the Secretary of the Interior, has the authority to promulgate regulations governing the land it manages. That authority includes the ability to issue any “regulations necessary to implement the provisions of [the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976] with respect to management, use, and protection of the public lands.” 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a). The regulations promulgated under that authority are subject to penalties that include prison terms of up to one year, thousand-dollar fines, or both. *Id.* Essentially, the BLM acts as a conservationist agency with law enforcement powers on public lands.

### (B) The Incident<sup>1</sup>

On the night of May 28, 2021, The BLM was conducting a special operation to ensure a “family-oriented recreational experience” at Moon Rocks. (ECF No. 75 at 11). The special operation consisted of efforts from both federal law enforcement and BLM officers. (*Id.*)

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<sup>1</sup> The facts come from the Incident Record that Officer Yost filed (ECF No. 59 at Ex. A), the Supplementary Incident Report that Officer Sarcinella filed (ECF No. 59 at Ex. B), and the body camera footage from the night of the incident (ECF No. 57 at Ex. D, E, F).

1 Pheasant and a number of other riders were riding their motorized dirt bikes through the  
2 Moon Rocks area without their taillights on. (ECF No. 63 at 2 ¶ 19). BLM Officer Michael Yost  
3 (“Officer Yost”), in his BLM Utility Vehicle (“UTV”), “attempted to make a traffic stop on [the  
4 riders] and one particular member was harassing [Officer] Yost ... [by] yelling profanities and  
5 riding away before [Officer] Yost could make contact and identify the driver.” (ECF No. 59 at Ex.  
6 B). Officer Yost followed the riders for a bit longer before losing “visibility due to dust from heavy  
7 use” of the road. (ECF No. 59 at Ex. A). The riders, including Pheasant, rode away on their dirt  
8 bikes because Officer Yost decided to stop following them due to the dust and darkness. (*Id.*)

9 Officer Yost again ran into the riders while he was patrolling the area, and this time he  
10 activated the UTV’s lights and siren, but the riders did not yield. (ECF No. 59 at Ex. A). Officer  
11 Yost claims that the riders flipped him off and rocks from their tires hit him as they rode away.  
12 (*Id.*) After a brief period, Pheasant stopped on the main road in front of Officer Yost and yelled at  
13 the officer. (*Id.*) The body camera footage shows Officer Yost approaching Pheasant on foot and  
14 Pheasant yelling, “speak louder.” (ECF No. 57 at Ex. D). Officer Yost responds to Pheasant by  
15 saying, “I got you on camera, so I will find you don’t worry. You’re on camera.” (*Id.*) Officer Yost  
16 started to walk away and Pheasant drove away a few feet and yelled, “what the fuck did I do to  
17 you?” (*Id.*) Officer Yost turned around briefly and said, “you have no taillights.”<sup>2</sup> (*Id.*) Pheasant  
18 then drove away and Officer Yost got back in his UTV. (*Id.*)

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21 <sup>2</sup> Officer Yost states in his Incident Record that he “yelled that [Pheasant] needed to stop, and  
22 [he] tried to explain he needed to have rear taillights, but Pheasant drove off yelling ‘fucking  
23 cop’ ‘fuck you.’” (ECF No. 59 at Ex. A). The audio on the body camera footage is not of the best  
24 quality. However, it is clear that Officer Yost did not ask Pheasant to stop his dirt bike after  
Pheasant asked him to speak up, which is when Officer Yost claims that he approached Pheasant.  
(ECF No. 57 at Ex. D). Further, it is unclear from the body camera footage whether Pheasant  
yelled “fucking cop” “fuck you.” (*Id.*)

1           Officer Yost radioed BLM Officer Sarcinella (“Officer Sarcinella”) and the other officers  
2 to inform them that the riders were heading in their direction. (ECF No. 59 at Ex. B.) At that  
3 moment, Officer Sarcinella “activated [his] emergency lights and pulled [his] UTV behind the  
4 group and attempted to make a traffic stop.” (*Id.*) Officer Sarcinella approached the riders with his  
5 lights on but none yielded to the lights. (*Id.*) Officer Sarcinella pulled up behind Pheasant, which  
6 caused Pheasant to slow “down briefly as if yielding to [the] lights [before Pheasant] paused and  
7 then accelerated off-road for several hundred yards.” (*Id.*) “Pheasant was not traveling at a high  
8 rate of speed,” allowing him to gesture with his middle finger toward Officer Sarcinella. (*Id.*)  
9 While in front of Officer Sarcinella, the rocks from Pheasant’s dirt bike allegedly shot out from  
10 under his tire, struck Officer Sarcinella’s UTV with a few of the rocks coming through to hit his  
11 face. (*Id.*) Again, Pheasant rode away on his dirt bike and Officer Sarcinella chose not to pursue  
12 him. (*Id.*)

13           However, Officer Yost spotted Pheasant and one other rider on a hill nearby. (ECF No. 59  
14 at Ex. A). Officer Yost approached the two of them without his lights on and the two riders  
15 allegedly shifted “their weigh in what appeared ... to be preparation to drive away.” (*Id.*) Officer  
16 Yost “quickly exited [the] UTV and stuck [his] baton through the spokes in the front tire of  
17 Pheasant’s motorcycle so he could not again flee from the area.” (*Id.*)

18           The body camera footage picks up the rest of this interaction, starting with Pheasant asking,  
19 “the fuck did I do to you dude?” (ECF No. 57 at Ex. E). Officer Yost responded with, “earlier you  
20 ran away from me.” (*Id.*) Pheasant, visibly upset, yelled, “I haven’t seen you all night. I just got  
21 here bro.” (*Id.*) Officer Yost took step towards Pheasant and asked him to turn his lights on. (*Id.*)  
22 Pheasant yelled, “I don’t have to do anything for you bro. Get a fucking warrant” (*Id.*) Officer  
23 Yost stated, “I don’t need a warrant for traffic stops.” (*Id.*) Pheasant disagreed and stated, “you do  
24 to fucking touch my bike. You want to see my taillight? Watch buddy.” (*Id.*) Officer Yost then

1 asked for Pheasant's name and Pheasant responded by asking why he was being detained. (*Id.*)  
2 Officer Yost responded with, "you have no taillight" and Pheasant asked, "I am being detained for  
3 having no taillight? Write me a ticket." (*Id.*)

4 At this point, a large crowd of people on foot, in vehicles, and on dirt bikes assembled  
5 around Pheasant, Officer Yost, and the unidentified rider that was with Pheasant at the time he was  
6 stopped. (ECF No 57 at Ex. E). Officer Yost continued to ask Pheasant his first name. (*Id.*) After  
7 taking off his gear and trying to start his taillight, Pheasant responded and stated, "my name is  
8 Gregory W. Pheasant, officer." (*Id.*) Pheasant provided Officer Yost with what he claimed was his  
9 taillight. (*Id.*) Officer Yost stated that the taillight needed to be red and face the rear of his bike.  
10 (*Id.*) Officer Yost asked Pheasant for his date of birth and Pheasant complied. (*Id.*) Pheasant asked  
11 for a ticket for not having a taillight so that he could be on his way. (*Id.*) Officer Yost asked for  
12 the vehicle's registration and Pheasant explained that the dirt bike was recently purchased and the  
13 dealership had the registration information. (*Id.*) Pheasant made a few statements about making  
14 donations to the BLM before Officer Yost started to walk away and told Pheasant to wait there  
15 while he wrote the ticket. (*Id.*) While Officer Yost walked over to his UTV to identify Pheasant  
16 and call more units over to deal with the situation, Pheasant turned his bike and showed Officer  
17 Yost that his taillight worked. (*Id.*)

18 Before Officer Yost could write the ticket, additional officers showed up at the scene and  
19 asked Pheasant what the issue was. (ECF No. 57 at Ex. E). Pheasant explained that he was being  
20 written a citation for not having taillights. (*Id.*) Pheasant, again visibly upset, also asked the officer  
21 why he was being detained for having no taillight. (*Id.*) The unidentified officer told Pheasant to  
22 take a step back or he would walk away in handcuffs because "you don't approach a law  
23 enforcement officer." (*Id.*) Pheasant took a step back, muttered another expletive, and waited a  
24 few moments before stating "fuck you guys and fuck Phil..." (*Id.*)

1 While Officer Yost was away, Pheasant explained that he obeys the rules, is a professional  
2 rider, “is an upstanding citizen,” “contributes to the offroad community in positive ways,” and the  
3 officers are wasting their “fucking time.” (EXF No. 57 at Ex. F). The unidentified officer stated  
4 that Pheasant “was also saying fuck you and fuck Phil and fuck whoever you were saying right...”  
5 (*Id.*) Pheasant responded, “I can say whatever I want.” (*Id.*) The officer and Pheasant continued to  
6 talk over each other before Officer Yost walked back over to Pheasant to ask him for his address,  
7 phone number, and social security number. (*Id.*) Pheasant kept his abrasive demeanor while  
8 providing only his address and phone number but argued that he was not required to provide his  
9 social security number. (*Id.*) Officer Yost provided Pheasant with a copy of the citation, explained  
10 the rules for contesting the citation, and allowed Pheasant to leave. (*Id.*) Pheasant walked over to  
11 his vehicle, revved his engine, showed his taillight, put his fist in the air, and rode away yelling.  
12 (*Id.*)

## 13 II. ANALYSIS

14 The Government brings three counts against Pheasant: Count I Assault on a Federal Officer  
15 (18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) and (b)); Count II Resisting Issuance of Citation or Arrest (43 C.F.R. §  
16 8365.1-4(a)(4)); Count III Failure to Use Required Taillight at Night (43 C.F.R. § 8341.1(f)(5) and  
17 (h)). Pheasant moves to dismiss all three counts. (ECF No. 59). Pheasant believes that all three  
18 counts fail to include the essential elements required to prove the count and fail to include the  
19 necessary factual specificity to the elements that the Government pleads. (ECF No. 59 at 18 ¶ 3-  
20 4). For that reason, Pheasant argues that all counts should be dismissed. (*Id.*) Pheasant also argues  
21 that Counts II and III are unconstitutional under the nondelegation doctrine. (ECF No. 59 at 5-13).  
22 Finally, Pheasant argues that the BLM officers did not have the authority to detain Pheasant, so  
23 Counts I and II are unconstitutional, given the lack of authority. (ECF No. 74).  
24

1 The Court agrees with most of Pheasant's arguments. The officers did not have the  
2 authority to stop and detain Pheasant, so Counts I and II are defective. Without the authority to  
3 detain Pheasant, the BLM officers cannot be engaged in official duties. Further, Counts II and III  
4 are unconstitutional under the nondelegation doctrine because there is no intelligible principle to  
5 guide the Secretary of the Interior. Finally, the Government provided enough specificity for Count  
6 III, however, Counts I and II lack the specificity required. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss all  
7 three counts.

8 (A) **Specificity**

9 Indictments "must be a plain, concise, and definite written statement of the essential facts  
10 constituting the offense charged." FED. R. CRIM. P. 7(c)(1). Rule 12(b)(3)(B) provides defendants  
11 with five ways to challenge an allegedly defective indictment. *United States v. Qazi*, 975 F.3d 989,  
12 993 (9th Cir. 2020). Relevant to this Order is the requirement that courts dismiss an indictment for  
13 "lack of specificity" and "failure to state an offense." FED. R. CRIM. P. 12(b)(3)(B)(iii) & (v).

14 Indictments are sufficient if they "contain[] the elements of the offense charged and fairly  
15 inform[] a defendant of the charge against which he must defend" and "enables him to plead an  
16 acquittal or conviction in bar of future prosecutions for the same offense." *Hamling v. United*  
17 *States*, 418 U.S. 87, 116 (1974). In ruling on a motion to dismiss an indictment for lack of  
18 specificity, the court is "bound by the four corners of the indictment" and must accept the facts  
19 alleged as true. *United States v. Lyle*, 742 F.3d 434, 436 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *United States v.*  
20 *Boren*, 278 F.3d 911, 914 (9th Cir.2002)).

21 Pheasant argues that the indictment fails to include "the type of assault alleged, the source  
22 of the alleged bodily injury, and identification of the injury itself." (ECF No. 59 at 19 ¶ 3-5). Count  
23 I alleges that on May 28, 2021, Pheasant "did forcibly assault, resist, oppose and interfere with  
24 [BLM] Ranger G.S.," while "Officer G.S. was engaged in and on account of the performance of

1 his official duties, inflicting bodily injury upon Ranger G.S.” (ECF No. 1 at 1-2). The indictment  
2 does not provide any additional color to the events that occurred on the eve of May 28, 2021.

3 The Government failed to include any facts or circumstances to inform Pheasant of what  
4 he is being charged with under Count I and II. Rather, Count I merely states Pheasant’s name, the  
5 date of the alleged crime, and a recitation of the statute he is being charged under. *See* 18 U.S.C.  
6 § 111(a)(1) (“forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any  
7 [official] while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties”). Indictments can  
8 use the language of a statute to describe the charges, but the language must be supplemented with  
9 enough “facts and circumstances” to “inform the accused of the specific [offense]... with which he  
10 is charged.” *Id.* at 117–18 (quoting *United States v. Hess*, 124 U.S. 483, 487 (1888)). Count I  
11 simply provides a recitation of the statutory language and nothing more.

12 Even worse, Count I cites section (b) of the statute but does not identify a weapon that  
13 Pheasant used or a bodily injury that the BLM officers suffered. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 111(b) (those in  
14 violation of section (a) and use a “weapon ... or inflict[] bodily injury, shall be” in violation of this  
15 title). At a minimum, the Indictment must provide the essential elements of the crime charged.  
16 *Qazi*, 975 F.3d at 993–94. Otherwise, how would Pheasant know what exact conduct violated  
17 federal law? Count I undoubtedly cannot answer this question and Pheasant is not required to  
18 answer it himself. For that reason, the Court dismisses Count I for lack of specificity.

19 Count II suffers from the same deficiencies. Count II alleges that “[o]n or about May 28,  
20 2021, ... Gregory W. Pheasant ... resisted issuance of a citation by authorized officers engaged in  
21 the performance of their official duties.” (ECF No. 1 at 2 ¶ 5-8). Again, the Indictment fails to  
22 include any facts or circumstances and merely restates the regulatory language. *See* 43 C.F.R. §  
23 8365.1-4(a)(4) (no person shall engage in activities including “[r]esisting arrest or issuance of  
24 citation by an authorized officer engaged in performance of official duties”). When exactly did



1 Pheasant resist the issuance of a citation? At the moment that he initially saw BLM officers but  
2 was not stopped? At the moment that Officer Yost put his baton in Pheasant's wheel? How did he  
3 resist issuance? The language of Count II does not meet the specificity required under Rule 12.  
4 Accordingly, the Court dismisses Count II.

5 However, Count III provides enough context given the crime that Pheasant allegedly  
6 committed. Count III alleges that Pheasant "operated an off-road vehicle on public lands during  
7 night hours ... without required lighted taillights." (ECF No. 1 at 2 ¶ 13-15). This provides  
8 Pheasant with the actions that allegedly violated the law and when he engaged in the conduct at  
9 issue. While the language mirrors the language of the regulation at issue, enough facts and  
10 circumstances are available to apprise Pheasant of the charges against him. *See* 43 C.F.R. §  
11 8341.1(f)(5) & (h) ("No person shall operate an off-road vehicle on public lands ... [d]uring night  
12 hours, from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise, without lighted headlights and  
13 taillights").

14 **(B) Nondelegation Doctrine**

15 Pheasant argues that Count II and Count III should be dismissed because the regulations  
16 creating the crimes were promulgated under an unconstitutional statute. Essentially, his argument  
17 is that 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a) delegates unfettered legislative authority to the Secretary of the Interior,  
18 a member of the Executive Branch, which violates the nondelegation doctrine. Therefore,  
19 according to Pheasant, the regulatory charges of Count II and Count III are unconstitutional.

20 ***1. Legal Standard***

21 The Constitution establishes three separate branches of government: legislative, executive,  
22 and judicial. U.S. CONST. art. I, II, & III. The Framers of the Constitution separated these three  
23 branches of government out of fear that mixing the "legislative, executive, and judiciary" powers  
24 would "hav[e] a dangerous tendency" to lead to the "accumulation of power." *See* The Federalist

1 No. 47, at 301 (James Madison). Therefore, a breakdown in the separation of these powers is “the  
2 very definition of tyranny” because one branch could aggrandize power from another. *Id.* With  
3 these concerns in mind, the Framers created a government where three bodies would exist together,  
4 but separately. *Id.* Accordingly, the Framers prohibited branches from delegating their powers  
5 entirely to one another.<sup>3</sup> See *Wayman v. Southard*, 23 U.S. (10 Wheat.) 1, 42-43 (1825) (finding  
6 that the Constitution prohibits Congress from delegating legislative powers to other branches).

7 The nondelegation doctrine exists to enforce the prohibition on the unconstitutional  
8 delegation of exclusive power from one branch to another. *Gundy v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2116  
9 (2019) (plurality op.). The Constitution gives Congress “[a]ll legislative Powers,” the President  
10 “[t]he executive Power,” and the Courts “[t]he judicial Power.” U.S. CONST. art. I, II, & III.  
11 However, it is well established that Congress can delegate some authority away to Executive  
12 agencies. *Mistretta v. United States*, 488 U.S. 361, 372 (1989). “[I]n our increasingly complex  
13 society, replete with ever changing and more technical problems . . . Congress simply cannot do  
14 its job absent an ability to delegate power under broad general directives.” *Id.* While Congress may  
15 not delegate to another branch “powers which are strictly and exclusively legislative,” *Wayman*,  
16 23 U.S. (10 Wheat.) at 42-43, Congress can give Executive agencies limited discretion to  
17 “implement and enforce the laws.” *Gundy*, 139 S. Ct. at 2123 (plurality op.). The line between  
18 unconstitutional delegation and constitutional delegation sits between Congress properly  
19 “conferring authority or discretion as to [the law’s] execution” or improperly delegating  
20 exclusively legislative power. *Field v. Clark*, 143 U.S. 649, 693-94 (1892) (quotation omitted).

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21  
22 <sup>3</sup> The Framers’ idea of the separation of powers still exists today. As the Supreme Court recently  
23 pointed out, “[t]he federal government’s powers, however, are not general but **limited and**  
24 **divided.**” *Nat’l Fed’n of Indep. Bus. v. Dep’t of Lab., Occupational Safety & Health Admin.*, 142  
S. Ct. 661, 667 (2022) (Gorsuch, J., concurring) (emphasis added) (citing *McCulloch v.*  
*Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 405, 4 L.Ed. 579 (1819)).

1 The Supreme Court has wrestled with the dichotomy of delegation before. First, in *J.W.*  
 2 *Hampton, Jr., & Co. v. United States*, the Supreme Court found that Congress does not violate the  
 3 nondelegation doctrine if Congress “lay[s] down by legislative act and an **intelligible principle** to  
 4 which the [Executive agency] is directed to conform.” 276 U.S. 394 (1928) (emphasis added).  
 5 From this decision, the intelligible principle test was borne. *Id.*; see *Mistretta*, 488 U.S. at 371-79  
 6 (1989) (holding that “[a]lthough Congress ha[d] delegated significant discretion,” there was “no  
 7 doubt” that the delegation was “sufficiently specific and detailed to meet constitutional  
 8 requirements”); *United States v. Melgar-Diaz*, 2 F.4th 1263, 1266–67 (9th Cir. 2021), cert. denied,  
 9 142 S. Ct. 813 (2022) (relying on the intelligible principle test); see also *Jarkesy v. Sec. & Exch.*  
 10 *Comm’n*, 34 F.4th 446, 459 (5th Cir. 2022) (“Congress gave the SEC a significant legislative power  
 11 by failing to provide it with an intelligible principle to guide its use of the delegated power”).

12 The modern-day nondelegation doctrine’s intelligible principle requirements are  
 13 straightforward. “[A] delegation is permissible if Congress has made clear to the delegee (1) the  
 14 general policy he must pursue and (2) the boundaries of his authority.” *Melgar-Diaz*, 2 F.4th at  
 15 1267 (quotation and citation omitted). Essentially, a statute is unconstitutional if Congress  
 16 delegates legislative power to an Executive agency and does not provide an intelligible principle  
 17 outlining the boundaries of the legislative power. *Id.*; See *Jarkesy*, 34 F.4th at 461.

## 18 **2. Nondelegation Applied**

### 19 (a) Legislative Delegation

20 The statute at issue here delegates legislative power to an Executive agency. Government  
 21 action is legislative if it has “the purpose and effect of altering the legal rights, duties and relations  
 22 of persons, including ... Executive Branch officials ... [who are] outside the legislative branch.”  
 23 *INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919, 952 (1983). The statute reads as follows:  
 24

1 The Secretary shall issue regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this  
2 Act with respect to the management, use, and protection of the public lands,  
3 including the property located thereon. Any person who knowingly and willfully  
violates any such regulation which is lawfully issued pursuant to this Act shall be  
fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned no more than twelve months, or both.

4 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a). The statute at issue allows the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate  
5 regulations on behalf of the BLM. These regulations “alter” the legal rights of those that use BLM  
6 land, which makes the statute quintessentially legislative. Therefore, the intelligible principle  
7 applies to the delegation of legislative power.

8 (b) Intelligible Principle

9 The Government argues that the statute sets out an intelligible principle because the statute  
10 allows regulatory authority “with respect to the management, use, and protection of the public  
11 lands.” *Id.* Further, the Government argues that the policy declarations accompanying the statute  
12 provide an intelligible principle. (ECF No. 63 at 5-6); 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(5), (8), & (12). Pheasant  
13 takes a textualist's view of the statute and argues that the language does not provide any intelligible  
14 principle. The Court agrees with Pheasant.

15 At a base level, Congress delegated the Secretary of the Interior broad legislative authority  
16 to determine when a rule is necessary for the management, use, and protection of public lands. 43  
17 U.S.C. § 1733(a). The statute does not provide any guidance or restraint as to when the Secretary  
18 of the Interior shall promulgate rules. *Id.* Instead, the Secretary of the Interior can promulgate rules  
19 whenever it is “necessary.” *Id.* There is no limiting language to provide the Secretary of the Interior  
20 with any considerations regarding when regulations are necessary. Instead, the words  
21 “management, use, and protection” serve as the limiting words. *Id.* But, the words “management,  
22 use, and protection” do not limit the authority to promulgate regulations because those words cover  
23 almost all conduct on public lands. That language has allowed the Secretary of the Interior to  
24

1 promulgate a plethora of rules from housing policies<sup>4</sup>, to traffic laws<sup>5</sup>, to firearms regulations<sup>6</sup>, to  
2 mining rules<sup>7</sup>, to agriculture certifications<sup>8</sup>. (ECF No. 59 at 8 ¶ 8-14). That means that the Secretary  
3 of the Interior has unfettered legislative authority to promulgate rules for over 48 million acres of  
4 land, which is 68% of the state of Nevada.

5 Diving even deeper into the rules promulgated under the statute at issue, it is clear that the  
6 language provides the Secretary of the Interior with unfettered legislative authority. So broad that  
7 the Secretary of the Interior promulgated a rule allowing State BLM Directors to establish  
8 supplementary regulations “as he/she deems necessary.” 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-6. Not only can the  
9 Secretary of the Interior promulgate rules regarding the management, use, and protection of the  
10 public lands, but State BLM Directors that the BLM hires have the authority to issue regulations  
11 for the management, use, and protection of the public lands. Without any intelligible principle, the  
12 Secretary of the Interior has provided Executive employees with Congress’ unfettered legislative  
13 power to govern individual states. In a state like Nevada, these State BLM Directors are essentially  
14 single-person legislators and governors because they promulgate regulations (laws) and enforce  
15 the regulations (laws). This delegation of power is the exact type of delegation that the  
16 nondelegation doctrine tries to prohibit because it tries to prevent “Congress from intentionally  
17 delegating its legislative powers to unelected officials.” *NFIB*, 142 S. Ct. at 669. Nothing could be  
18 worse than delegating exclusive legislative authority to an appointed official and having that  
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20 <sup>4</sup> 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-2(a) (how long individuals can camp at a particular spot).

21 <sup>5</sup> *Id.* § 8365.1-3(b)(1) (what kind of seatbelts individuals must wear); *id.* § 8341.1(g) (whether  
22 saddle horses have the right-of-way over off-road vehicles).

23 <sup>6</sup> 79 Fed. Reg. 9,267-01(4)(a) (Feb. 14, 2014); 65 Fed. Reg. 69781-03(4)(e) (Nov. 20, 2000)  
(prohibiting shooting firearms in particular areas near Winnemucca and Carson City).

24 <sup>7</sup> 73 Fed. Reg. 39,027-02(2) (July 8, 2008) (picking up rocks in certain parts of Humboldt,  
Pershing, and Washoe Counties).

<sup>8</sup> 65 Fed. Reg. 54544-01(a)(1) (Sept. 8, 2000) (prohibiting having hay, straw, or mulch that is not  
certified as weed-free on any BLM-managed lands in the state).

1 appointed official delegate the exclusive legislative authority to an employee of the appointed  
2 official.

3 Beyond the Secretary of the Interior’s ability to legislate for whatever they see necessary  
4 is the power to write regulations criminalizing behavior. Allowing Executive agencies to create  
5 the very crimes they are tasked with enforcing effectively turns them into “the expositor, executor,  
6 and interpreter of criminal laws.” *Aposhian v. Wilkinson*, 989 F.3d 890, 900 (10th Cir. 2021)  
7 (Tymkovich, J., dissenting) (emphasis omitted). Essentially, in the words of the Supreme Court,  
8 “the nation’s chief prosecutor [gets] the power to write his own criminal code” on the public lands.  
9 *Gundy*, 139 S. Ct. at 2131 (2019) (Gorsuch, J., dissenting); *See United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct.  
10 2319, 2325 (2019) (“[v]ague statutes threaten to hand responsibility for defining crimes to  
11 relatively unaccountable police, prosecutors, and judges, eroding the people's ability to oversee  
12 the creation of the laws they are expected to abide”).

13 Here, the statute allows the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules with penalties that  
14 include either a fine of no more than \$1,000 or twelve months in prison. 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a). The  
15 statute does nothing to cabin the Secretary of the Interior’s ability to choose what is a crime. *Id.*  
16 With no limiting language, the statute gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to promulgate  
17 its own criminal code on 68% of the land in Nevada, giving the BLM a larger jurisdictional area  
18 than the state police. Essentially, the BLM controls a majority of the land in Nevada and has the  
19 authority to write the laws on that area of public land, acting with as much authority as both the  
20 state legislature and the governor. In fact, the BLM has used this authority to write regulations  
21 criminalizing behavior that the state would normally criminalize, like outdated vehicle registration,  
22 coal exploration, horse adoption, noisiness, fraud, discrimination, and homelessness.<sup>9</sup> If the BLM  
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24 <sup>9</sup> 43 C.F.R. § 9268.3(a)(iv) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on operating an off-road

can promulgate all these regulations under 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a) then “the statute would seem to give the BLM ‘virtually unfettered’ discretion to write crimes on the land it manages.” (ECF No. 69 at 8 ¶ 4-5) (quoting *A.L.A. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, 295 U.S. 495, 542 (1935)).

There is no language in the statute that cabins the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules on behalf of the BLM. “If the intelligible principle standard means anything, it must mean that a total absence of guidance is impermissible under the Constitution.” *Jarkesy*, 34 F.4th at 462. The Court understands the gravity of this Order, but it cannot “impos[e] limits on an agency’s discretion that [is] not supported by the text” simply because it would make the ruling more palatable. *Little Sisters of the Poor Saints Peter and Paul Home v. Pennsylvania*, 591 U. S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (2020) (slip op., at 16) (alteration and internal quotation marks omitted).

### 3. *The Government’s Arguments*

The Government argues that the nondelegation doctrine case law forecloses Pheasant’s argument and that other sections of 43 U.S.C. § 1733(a) provide an intelligible principle.

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vehicle without proper “registration”). 43 C.F.R. § 9269.3–3(d)(2) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on “unauthorized exploration for coal”). 43 C.F.R. § 9264.7(a)(2) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on “[c]onvert[ing] a wild free-roaming horse . . . to private use”). 43 C.F.R. § 9268.3(a)(3)(ii) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on off-road vehicles “producing excessive noise”); 43 C.F.R. § 3809.401(b)(4) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on monitoring plans that do not account for “noise levels”). 43 C.F.R. § 9269.3–5(b)(iii) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on “permits secured by fraud”); 43 C.F.R. § 9265.5 (relying on § 1733(a)) (incorporating by reference prohibition on “taking any timber, trees, or other vegetative resources through falsifying, concealing, or covering up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or making any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or making or using any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry”); 43 C.F.R. § 3715.8-1 (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on “falsify[ing], conceal[ing] or cover[ing] up by any trick, scheme or device a material fact, or mak[ing] any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or mak[ing] or us[ing] any false writings or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry”). 43 C.F.R. § 2805.12(a)(5) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on grantees and lessees “discriminat[ing] . . . because of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, or national origin”). 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-2(a) (relying on § 1733(a)) (prohibition on “[c]amping longer than the period of time permitted by the authorizing officer”).



1                    (a) Case Law

2            The Government relies on *United States v. Cassiagnol*, to argue that the Fourth Circuit  
3 already heard a challenge to a statute similar to the one at issue in this Action and rejected the  
4 nondelegation doctrine argument. 420 F.2d 868, 876 (4th Cir. 1970). In that matter, the Fourth  
5 Circuit analyzed a statute that delegated authority to the General Services Administration (“GSA”) to  
6 criminalize certain conduct on properties it owned. 40 U.S.C. § 318. The GSA had the authority  
7 to “make regulations governing the operation, maintenance and use of government property.”  
8 *Cassiagnol*, 420 F.2d at 876. The Fourth Circuit reasoned that the GSA was entrusted with a vast  
9 number of buildings, so the authority to promulgate rules “had to be **somewhat** general in nature.”  
10 *Id.* (emphasis added). The Fourth Circuit’s analysis of the GSA’s authority has no relevance to this  
11 Matter because the two agencies and the statutes themselves are vastly different.

12            First, the statute at issue in *Cassiagnol* is not relevant here because the GSA’s role is not  
13 as significant as the BLM’s. The GSA’s statute provided the agency with authority over  
14 government property, but, more specifically, government buildings. *Cassiagnol*, 420 F.2d at 876.  
15 The BLM’s authority extends to all public lands. The two spaces could not be more different.  
16 Citizens have different rights when they enter government buildings as opposed to public lands.  
17 *Id.* For example, citizens do not have the same speech rights in federal courthouses as on public lands.  
18 *United States v. Vosburgh*, 59 F.3d 177 (9th Cir. 1995) (citizens “cannot claim a fundamental right of  
19 free speech because the courthouse is a nonpublic forum”). Citizens cannot possess firearms in federal  
20 buildings, while citizens can possess one on almost all public land. 41 C.F.R. 102-74.440 (prohibition  
21 on possession in federal facilities with some exceptions). Relevant to this case, citizens cannot  
22 drive off-road vehicles through government buildings, hunt in government buildings, and camp in  
23 government buildings. However, citizens can do all these things on public lands. The statute in  
24



1 *Cassagnol* granted the GSA the authority to regulate a space entirely irrelevant to the type of land  
2 that the BLM has the authority to regulate in this matter.

3 With those types of spaces in mind, it makes sense that the Fourth Circuit found the words  
4 “management, use, and maintenance” to be a limiting principle. Of course, those words, as applied  
5 in a government building, are enough to limit the GSA. The GSA couldn’t, for example, use those  
6 words to criminalize the use of a motorized vehicle at night without a taillight, picking up types of  
7 rocks, and growing types of agriculture. Rather, the words in the statute granting the GSA authority  
8 and the space in which the GSA is authorized to regulate give the GSA a clear line as to what they  
9 can and cannot regulate.

10 Furthermore, even if the GSA and the BLM regulated the same type of space, one agency  
11 regulates a tenth of the land in the United States, making it vital that Congress provides an  
12 intelligible principle. The space that GSA has authority over is tiny compared to the land that the  
13 BLM has authority over. In total, “the GSA manages 371 million square feet of space, slightly less  
14 than 8,517 acres” of space within government buildings. (ECF No. 59 at 12 ¶ 3-4); GSA, GSA  
15 PROPERTIES, available at <https://www.gsa.gov/real-estate/gsa-properties> (last accessed April 21,  
16 2023). “In Nevada alone, the BLM manages over five-and-a-half-thousand times that figure: 48  
17 million acres—over 2 trillion square feet of space.” (*Id.*); See BLM, BLM NEVADA HISTORY,  
18 <https://www.blm.gov/about/history/history-byregion/nevada> (last accessed April 21, 2023). The  
19 vast difference in the size of the land that each executive agency regulates makes an intelligible  
20 principle all the more critical.<sup>10</sup> Giving an Executive agency authority to regulate 10% of the  
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22 <sup>10</sup> The government argues that the grant of authority over a vast area of land means that a grant of  
23 broad authority is even more necessary. This could not be any further from the truth. Under that  
24 logic, Congress could create an agency governing all the land in the United States and grant the  
agency all Congress’ legislative authority to allow agency to regulate all the land properly. But,  
as the Supreme Court has pointed out, Congress cannot “transfer” its legislative authority, nor

country and 30% of the country's mineral resources without "substantial guidance" runs afoul of the constitution. *Whitman*, 531 U.S. at 475; CONG. RES. SERV., THE FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES 1 (updated February 16, 2021), available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10585>.

(b) Statute's Subsections

The Government argues that the policy declarations in the statute giving the Secretary of the Interior authority limit the regulatory authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government points to three policy declarations:

[I]n administering public land statutes and exercising discretionary authority granted by them, the Secretary be required to establish comprehensive rules and regulations after considering the views of the general public; and to structure adjudication procedures to assure adequate third party participation, objective administrative review of initial decisions, and expeditious decisionmaking. 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(5).

[T]he public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use. 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8).

[T]he public lands be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876, 30 U.S.C. 21(a) as it pertains to the public lands. 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(12).

The Government argues that these provisions go beyond providing a guiding principle and provide a "process by which the Secretary would issue regulations and what purposes such regulations should serve." (ECF No. 63 at 7 ¶ 2-3). The Government is incorrect.

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can it abdicate Article I power. *Schechter Poultry*, 295 U.S. at 529.

1 The policy declarations that the Government relies on provide the Secretary of the Interior  
 2 with more authority, not a guiding principle to limit authority. The language in each policy  
 3 declaration sets out goals for the Secretary of the Interior. These goals include “protect[ing]”  
 4 “scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and  
 5 archeological values,” assisting with “the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food,  
 6 timber, and fiber,” and “provid[ing]” for “human occupancy and use.” 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8),  
 7 (12). The language here goes past simply issuing rules for the “management, use and protection”  
 8 and expands it to a group of goals encompassing an impossibly wide set of subject matters. 43  
 9 U.S.C. § 1733(a). The Government also conveniently leaves out the other eleven policy  
 10 declarations that further expand the Secretary of the Interior’s authority. *See id.* (a)(1)-(7), (9)-  
 11 (11), (13). While this language identifies specific policy goals, the policy goals themselves provide  
 12 authority over almost every subject matter. For that reason, these policy goals do not provide an  
 13 intelligible principle. Without an intelligible principle, the statute is unconstitutional and the  
 14 regulations promulgated thereunder that Pheasant allegedly violated are dismissed.

#### 15 (C) **Stop-and-Arrest Authority**

16 Pheasant also argues that the BLM officers lacked the authority to stop and arrest him, so  
 17 Pheasant’s detention was unlawful and the Counts relying on BLM officers “engaged in” official  
 18 duties are defective. Pheasant is correct.

##### 19 ***1. Statutory Authority***

20 Federal law provides the BLM, through the Secretary of the Interior, with enforcement  
 21 authority. That authority includes the authority to issue regulations, bring actions in federal court,  
 22 contract with local law enforcement to enforce laws issued under the statute, and the establishment  
 23 of a uniformed desert ranger force in the California Desert Conservation Area. *See* 43 U.S.C. §  
 24 1733(a)-(g). Importantly, the statute does not provide the BLM with the authority to detain

1 individuals for alleged violations of federal law, nor does any other statute. The statute allows the  
2 Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations that provide BLM officers with the authority to  
3 “carry out ... law enforcement responsibilities.” 43 U.S.C. § 1733(c)(2). But, the Secretary of the  
4 Interior never promulgated a regulation providing BLM officers with that authority.<sup>11</sup>

5 The statute only allows the BLM to contract with “local officials” to enforce “Federal laws  
6 and regulations relating to the public lands or their resources.” 43 U.S.C. § 1733(c)(1). According  
7 to the statute’s language, these local officials have the right to carry out various law enforcement  
8 responsibilities across the public lands.<sup>12</sup> *Id.* The right to carry out law enforcement responsibilities  
9 includes the privilege to “carry firearms,” “execute and serve any warrant,” “make arrests,” as well  
10 as “search” and “seize.” *Id.* Accordingly, the statute’s text is unambiguous on local officials’  
11 authority to stop-and-arrest people like Pheasant who allegedly violate federal law on public land.

12 Moreover, the statute’s establishment and delegation of law enforcement authority to the  
13 uniformed desert ranger force for the California Desert Conservation Area indicates Congress’  
14 willingness to provide BLM officers with law enforcement authority. Under § 1733(e), “[t]he  
15 officers and members of [the uniformed desert] ranger force shall have the same responsibilities  
16 and authority as” the local officials that the BLM contracts with. The statute specifically recognizes  
17 this force but no others, even though the statute’s enforcement authority extends to 244 million  
18 acres of public lands. (ECF No. 69 at 8 ¶ 9-10). Simply put, “[h]ad Congress wanted to do the  
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20 <sup>11</sup> Here, the BLM issued special operational guidelines that provided local law enforcement with  
21 the authority to stop-and-arrest people at the event that Pheasant was riding at. (ECF No. 74 at  
22 4). The language of the operational guidelines clearly states that “[local law enforcement] must  
23 detail suspects prior to affecting a federal arrest. The U.S. Attorney’s Officer will be contacted  
24 before making a federal arrest.” (*Id.*) At bottom, this is an indication that the BLM officers in this  
case knew that they did not have stop-and-arrest authority.

<sup>12</sup> This of course excludes any regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may promulgate, but,  
as mentioned previously, the Secretary of the Interior has not issued any regulations providing  
the BLM officers with law enforcement authority.

same for BLM rangers everywhere, it could have done so.” (ECF No. 74 at 5 ¶ 4); *See* ANTONIN SCALIA & BRYAN A. GARNER, *READING LAW: THE INTERPRETATION OF LEGAL TEXTS* 107 (2012) (articulating the interpretive canon that the text of a statute may express one thing and that inclusion “implies the exclusions of others”). Notably, the only officers with the authority to arrest are the uniformed desert ranger force and local law enforcement contracted for specific circumstances.

Congress has shown its willingness to provide executive bodies with officers that have law enforcement authority. These bodies include – but are not limited to – the GSA<sup>13</sup>, Fish and Wildlife Service<sup>14</sup>, National Park Service<sup>15</sup>, Forest Service<sup>16</sup>, Postal Service<sup>17</sup>, Veterans Affairs<sup>18</sup>, and Amtrak<sup>19</sup>. The statutes providing these federal bodies with officers all grant the officers the authority to make arrests, which is something that 43 U.S.C. § 1733 does not provide the BLM officers. While these statutes expressly provide these officers with arrest authority, there is one other statute that a few of these statutes use to define law enforcement: 28 U.S.C. § 2680. Under

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<sup>13</sup> 40 U.S.C. § 1315(b) (the Secretary of Homeland Security may designate officers to “enforce federal laws,” “make arrests,” “serve warrants,” and “conduct investigations”).

<sup>14</sup> 16 U.S.C. § 7421(b)(3) (providing the Fish and Wildlife Service with officers that can “search, seize, arrest, and exercise any other law enforcement functions”).

<sup>15</sup> 54 U.S.C. § 102701(a)(2)(B), (C), (D) (providing the National Park Service with officers that can “make arrests,” “execute any warrant,” and “conduct investigations”).

<sup>16</sup> 16 U.S.C. § 559c(2)-(6) (providing the National Forest System with officers that can conduct investigations, “make arrests,” “serve warrants,” “search,” and “seize”).

<sup>17</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3061(a)(1), (2), (5) (providing the United States Postal Service (“USPS”) with officers that can “serve warrants,” “make arrests,” “make seizures”); *see* 39 C.F.R. § 233.1 (further specifying what the officers can do).

<sup>18</sup> 38 U.S.C. § 902(a)(1)-(2) (providing the Department of Veterans Affairs with officers that can “enforce Federal laws,” “conduct investigations,” “make arrests,” and execute an “arrest warrant”); *see* 38 C.F.R. § 1.218 (setting out the guidelines for officers and the penalties for different infractions).

<sup>19</sup> 49 U.S.C. § 28101 (providing any United States railroad service with officers that can “enforce the laws of any jurisdiction in which the rail carrier owns property, to the extent of the authority of a police officer certified or commissioned under the laws of that jurisdiction”).

that statute, an “investigative or law enforcement officer” is an officer “empowered by law to execute searches, to seize evidence, or to make arrests for violations of Federal law.” 28 U.S.C. § 2680(h). Again, Congress did not provide BLM officers with any authority to execute searches, seize evidence, or make arrests, so the BLM officers neither meet the statutory definition that other statutes refer to nor do the BLM officers have the same authority that other federal officers have.<sup>20</sup>

Finally, Nevada state law does not provide BLM officers with stop-and-arrest authority. Nevada Law provides DEA officers, FBI and Secret Services agents, BIA officers, and USPS Postal Inspectors with stop-and-arrest authority. *See generally* NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 171.124, 1245, 1255, 1257. At the risk of sounding like a broken record, if the Nevada Legislature wanted to provide BLM officers with stop-and-arrest authority, it would have.

## ***2. No Authority to Stop Pheasant***

It appears that the BLM officers here were not authorized law enforcement officers. Without the authority to stop-and-arrest people for allegedly violating federal law, Count I and Count II must be dismissed. The BLM officers did not have the authority to stop Pheasant, so they could not have been engaged in “official duties” when the BLM officers tried to stop-and-arrest him. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) and (b); *see also* 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-4(a)(4). Therefore, Pheasant could not have interfered with the BLM officers or resisted the issuance of a citation because the BLM officers were not engaged in official duties.

Further, Pheasant was illegally arrested because the officers did not have stop-and-arrest authority. “There has been an arrest if, under the circumstances, a reasonable person would

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<sup>20</sup> The Court recognizes that 43 U.S.C. § 1733 provides the BLM, through the Secretary of the Interior, with the authority to provide their officers with the authority to execute searches, seize evidence, or make arrests. But, as mentioned previously, that statute is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

1 conclude that he was not free to leave after brief questioning.” *United States v. Del Vizo*, 918 F.2d  
2 821, 824 (9th Cir.1990). Anything beyond “a brief stop, interrogation and, under proper  
3 circumstances, a brief check for weapons” is an arrest. *United States v. Robertson*, 833 F.2d 777,  
4 780 (9th Cir.1987). In determining whether a stop amounts to an arrest, the Ninth Circuit also  
5 “consider[s] the specificity of the information that leads the officers to suspect that the individuals  
6 they intend to question are the actual suspects being sought and the number of police officers  
7 present.” *United States v. Miles*, 247 F.3d 1009, 1013 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation and quotation  
8 omitted). “A warrantless arrest executed outside of the arresting officer’s jurisdiction is analogous  
9 to a warrantless arrest without probable cause. . . [and] is presumptively unreasonable.” *Ross v.*  
10 *Neff*, 905 F.2d 1349, 1353–54 (10th Cir. 1990). Unreasonable arrests are illegal arrests in violation  
11 of the Fourth Amendment. *United States v. Henderson*, 906 F.3d 1109, 1116–18 (9th Cir. 2019).

12 Officer Yost arrested Pheasant when he put his baton through the spokes of Pheasant’s dirt  
13 bike. Pheasant was not free to move after a brief stop, interrogation, and brief questioning.  
14 Pheasant’s dirt bike was unusable because Officer Yost had put his baton through the spoke of the  
15 vehicle. (ECF No. 59 at Ex. A). Further, a large group of BLM officers showed up to aid Officer  
16 Yost at the stop and made it clear to Pheasant that he was being stopped for his taillight. (*Id.*) Both  
17 of these factors point in the direction of an arrest. Without the authority to make an arrest, Officer  
18 Yost executed an unreasonable, illegal arrest in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

19 **(D) Motion to Suppress**

20 Pheasant’s Motion to Suppress is denied as moot, given the dismissal of the charges  
21 brought against him.

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